

FEB -4 1915

February 4, 1915

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Illustrated Kkly Newspaper in 1855





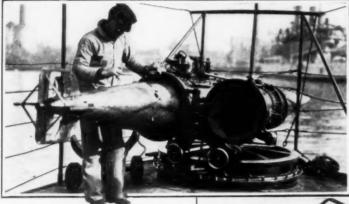
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The Bravest Are the Tenderest

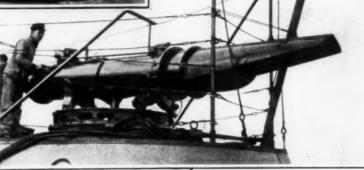


The Schweinler Press



The Deadly Torpedo in Naval Warfare

PREPARING TO SHOOT THE BIG BOLT
A torpedo part way in the tube, erected on the
deck of a destroyer, through which it is fired by
a charge of compressed air. The apparatus
for this is shown in the picture.

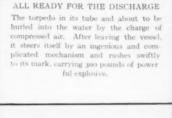


The torpedo is, within certain limits, one of the most effective weapons employed in war. It is the submarine's only, and the torpedo boat's and the destroyer's chief, means of attack. Some types of large vessels also are fitted with torpedo firing apparatus. The torpedo mostly in use is propelled by its own machinery, attains great speed and has a range as high as 10,000 yards. It is driven out of the vessel through a tube by compressed air, and then its own propeller carries it along. It contains a heavy charge of explosive which is set off when the torpedo strikes any object. A well delivered blow of a projectile of this sort is sure to sink the craft it hits.

Photos by Walter L. Beasley

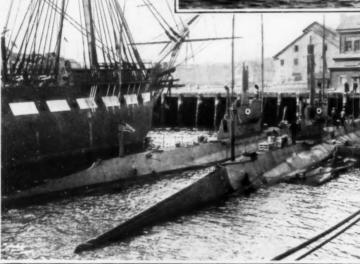


TERRIBLE FORCE OF A TORPEDO Duplicate section of the armor of a modern warship used as a target. The plates were driven in six feet, which





THE TORPEDO IN FLIGHT
The projectile when it has just left
the tube. For a short distance its
speed is nearly a mile a minute. This
torpedo explodes when the protruding
nose strikea the ship.



STRANGE CONTRAST
IN NAVAL VESSELS
The famous old United
States frigate Constitution
and two submarines of
the latest type in use,
shown at the Charleston,
Mass., navy yard. Submarines have performed
some important exploits
in the European war.
Their value in sea warfare is undoubted and
both in this country and
abroad, larger and better
equipped vessels of this
class have been designed.



USEFUL American submarines of an

early type now in use for coast and harbor defense in and around Manila, P. I. These have not thus

far been put to actual war service in the waters of our Asiatic possessions, and

Assatz possessions, and it is very probable that they will, as soon as possible, be supplanted by submarines of a more modern and more powerful design.

A HORNET OF THE DEEP A submarine running partly submerged. This craft carries six torpedoes and can

A RARE PICTURE—INTERIOR OF SUBMARINE

It is not often that a photographer is allowed by the naval authorities to take a picture like this. The photo shows the tube, in the center, out of which the torpedo is fired. On the right and the left are the compressed air flasks which furnish air to the crew and also the ballast tanks which, according as water is pumped in or driven out of them, cause the eraft to sink or rise.



Outer cup of the torpedo tube opened to let out the projectile the moment it is fired from the tube inside of the ship. This cup closes when the torpedo has passed through.

CXX

If you contemplate the purchase of any motor-driven vehicle or boat, but are in doubt as to what particular type is best suited to your needs, H. W. Slauson, M. E., editor of Leslie's Motor Department, will give you unbiased information that may help you solve the problem.

This service is offered to Leslie's readers without any charge or obligation.

MOTOR DEPARTMENT LESLIE'S WEEKLY 225 Fifth Avenue New York City

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I am considering the purchase

Motor Car.....

Motor Cycle.... Motor Boat.....

Please help me in its selection and give me, free of charge, the following information:

Address.....

If your interest is

centered in a Motor Car, Cycle or Boat; whether your problem relates to Motor Operation or Routes, our Motor Department is at your service. Fill out this coupon and mail immediately.

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Please send me free of charge the following information: Best Touring Routes*.....

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*Maps will be furnished as supplements raps with or turning cas suppensions to replies when necessary. The inquirer may consult and take notes from the map, returning same without the slightest obligation; or if the map is kept, its nominal price may be remitted to the publisher.

Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 15, 1855 Edited by JOHN A. SLEICHER

"In God We Trust"

Thursday, February 4, 1915

No. 3100

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New York Office: Brunswick Building, 225
Fifth Avenue; Western Advertising Office:
Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.; New England Advertising Office: Tremont Building,
Boston, Mass.; Washington Representative, 31
Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C. Branch
Subscription Offices in thirty-seven cities of
the United States.

European Agent: Wm. Dawson & Sons, Ltd., annon House, Bream's Bidgs., London, E. C.

Subscriptions and advertising for all the publica-ions of Leslie-Judge Company will be taken at reg-lar rates at any of the above offices. Annual cash abscription price \$5.00.

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Persons representing themselves as connected with LESLIE's should always be asked to produce credentials.

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THE WORLD'S BEST SELLERS



Uneeda Biscuit

IN January, 1899, the newest name in the grocery trade was "Uneeda." There is probably not one grocery store in a hundred that does not today sell its quota of Uneeda Biscuit.

In developing this product, from its introductory stage to its present tremendous consumption, this house has worked hand in hand with the National Biscuit Company.

Collars, shoes, neckwear, hosiery, beans, salmon and whatever else folks eat and wear and use are just as susceptible to good nursing. Our arms are open to other promising infants.

N.W. AYER & SON ADVERTISING HEADQUARTERS

BOSTON CHICAGO



Home

Turns Years Backward

This princely sport—like some good fairy god-mother—is helping men and women to outwit old age.

In thousands of homes that now have Brunswick Carom and Pocket Tables, the mothers and fathers and sons and daughters are chums.

Each evening there are lively doings in the billiard room. Each round of hand-clapping proclaims a brilliant shot— each burst of laughter another innocent trick that billiards has played on some unlocks. has played on some unlucky member of the party.

Eless your home with bil liards! Let all the family— and your guests—share in the golden hours of youth it brings.

BRUNSWICK Home

Billiard Tables

Real Brunswick regulation ta-bles, modified only in size and de-sign. Fast Monarch cushions, accurate angles, slate bed, speed, life and durability.

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We give with each table complete high-class Playing Outfit—Balls, Cues, Rack, Markers, Brush, Tips, Cue Clamps, expert book on "How to Play," etc. And you may try any Brunswick 30 days in your home!



20 Cents a Day!

Pay a little each month for a year. Thousands are buying like this; terms as low as zoc a dayl. Get our beautiful new book—"Billiards—The Home Magnet"—and see these tables in actual colors. Full descriptions, p Send the coupon NOW! Full descriptions, prices, terms, etc. includer

Mail For Billiard Book FREE

The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. Dept. 11-J, 623-633 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago "Billiards The Home Magnet"

Address

SPECIAL PHOTOGRAPH

The photos on these page



ALSATIAN LANDSTURM INVADES POLAND

ALSATIAN LANDSTURM INVAIDES POLAND

This photograph was made in a village street in Poland, during the great drive into Russian territory made by General von Hindenburg, which brought his advance within six miles of Warsaw. The troops from Alsace and Lorraine were all sent to the eastern frontier in order that they would not have to fight against the French, with whom many of them sympathized. Warsaw is still threatened by the Germans, though their advance was checked. Fighting goes on within a few miles of the city, but it is reported that the inhabitants still continue that gaiety and pursuit of pleasure that is characteristic of them in times of peace.



NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS BILLETED ON POLISH FAMILIES

Officers and men are quartered in houses whenever possible, and in thickly populated Europe it is generally possible everywhere except on the actual fighting lines. The families to whom they are assigned are obliged to provide, for a small payment, lodging and food, or the means of cooking food, as the occasion may

require. The photograph shows some German non-commissioned officers in their sleeping quarters in a Polish home, where the best room has been given them. Strict regulations are made to prevent any hostilities on the part of the people who are thus forced to entertain their enemies.

WAR'S TERRI DESTRUCTION

Here is a photogo of a bridge across Warthe River in I sian Poland destra by the Russians at they were forced retreat before Germans. Such struction is union in the zone of fishit Along with bridge was straighted in the structure of the struction of the structure of the structu

IRECT FROM GERMANY

Leipziger Presse-Buro



GERMAN CAVALRY RESTING IN A VILLAGE

The German cavalry have proved very efficient, having been able to meet
and hold their own against the Russian Cossacks. The photograph shows
a troop halting in the village of Sjeradz on the Warthe River. This
picture, as well as all others on this page, was passed by the German
censors for publication. In this respect the German officials have been
much more liberal than those of the Allies Germany is proud of her
troops and is not unwilling that the world shall know how they appear in
service. A reasonable distinction is made between photographs and news
that might be of military benefit to the enemy and that which could not
be. Due to this intelligent policy the citizens of Germany are informed as
to what their soldiers are doing and the courage and enthusiasm of the
people are stimulated. We hope, hereafter, to give the readers of Lessue's
more excellent photographs from the same source.

BARTER BETWEEN ENEMIES

man soldiers, and at the railsh I station of a Re Polish town on railway line to wist and trinkets I Jewish resist to the rails of the village, ally they were mes, but they sits I to have got as cuthusiastic I to the arr as the many and Ausmind to depart to the rail t



HOW SOME SERBIAN SOLDIERS LIVED DURING THE FIGHTING

A Serbian fortified camp which was captured by the Austrians. The Serbians were poorly equipped with everything but guns and ammunition, and were often reduced to great extremities for food, but they kept on fighting in the face of hardships and defeats. The men who occupied the huts shown in the picture probably

thought themselves very fortunate indeed, to have any shelter at all. While the Austrans have all been driven out of Serbia, it is reported that the government is to make another invasion of that country. Serbia has officially requested that the name of the country be spelled as here, instead of "Servia,"

Leslie's Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

New York, February 4, 1915

EDITORIAL

Let the Thinking People Rule!

The Madness of the Mob

THE year 1014 was distinctly a year of mobs, which is synonymous with saying it was a year of desolation and wreckage. Mobs never build colleges, feed the poor, or nurse the sick. Mobs devastate property, plunder homes, and destroy life.

Virtues are mostly individual; stupendous crimes are largely collective. If an individual goes insane he is locked behind stone walls and iron bars; if a collection of individuals go mad they usually choose the most radical of their number for a leader and become more dangerous than a pack of jungle beasts.

A mob is not a collection of separate individuals. Individuals as a whole are generous and kind. In the crowd they lose their sense of responsibility, their capacity to think.

A mob will perform acts that each of its separate members would condemn with horror. Ruskin says, "You can talk a mob into anything . . . it has no foundation for its feelings, no hold of them. You may tease or tickle it into anything at your pleasure. It thinks by infection, for the most part, catching an opinion like a cold, and there is nothing so little that it will

not roar itself wild about when the fit is on, nothing so great but it will forget in an hour when the fit is past?"

In the early part of last July, Frenchmen were visiting Berlin and Germans were laughing in the music halls of Paris. Peace and prosperity were the order of the day. Suddenly all Europe became gangs of mobs lusting for blood. As individuals they entertained one another in their hostelries and homes, and enjoyed the profits of mutual commerce and intercourse. As mobs they charged to bayonet one another in the face of guns that fire fourteen times per second. Individuals usually

breed love; mobs always breed hate.

Compared with Europe we may congratulate ourselves on the quantity, but not the quality, of our mob havoc. Seventy-nine persons were killed by mobs in the United States in 1914. Some of the reasons given for these atrocious crimes were: insulting women, murder, drunkenness, asking a woman if her husband was at home, assisting a criminal to escape, scaring women and children, stealing \$10, being found in a white person's home, creating a disturbance by firing a pistol, and one negro was lynched "as a last warning to leave the neighborhood." In two instances the victim of the mob was later proven guiltless of the offense.

In the last decade seven hundred and twentyfour persons have been killed by American mobs. And nineteen centuries ago a new commandment He gave unto them—that they "Love one another."

Philanthropy At Its Best

THE remarkable results of putting brains into philanthropy are shown in reports given by the Rockefeller General Education Board of its diversified work. To colleges in the Western States the Board has contributed \$3,967,000; in the Eastern and Middle States, \$3,562,000; in Southern States, \$3,052,000—a total of ten and a half million. By judicious conditional giving to 123 separate institutions, whose record showed they were deserving aid that would increase their usefulness, the Board stimulated gifts by others to the extent of forty million dollars.

As the result of investigations and recommendations of the Board, many of the smaller colleges have been taught to put their finances on a business basis for the first time. One college was found having no record of bonds given for endowment except the envelope in which they were placed. In another instance gifts had been received through a series of years and no record of the amounts or the purposes for which the gifts were made had been kept. Frequently it was found that trust funds had been depleted. The General Education Board insisted always on the restoration of such funds before making payments on its pledge, and all colleges aided whose methods had been slipshod were left with a well-organized bookkeeping staff.

The Boys' Corn Club movement and the Girls' Canning Club movement have been financed by the Board, cooperating with the Federal Department of Agriculture. In the six years of the operation of the corn clubs the membership has increased from ten thousand to ninety thousand, and every boy among them has shown he could beat
his father growing corn. Figures for the canning clubs are
not quite so large, but just as the boys have stimulated
their fathers to better farming methods, so the girls, by
their success in canning, have given their mothers the best

A Workingman's Warning

By TOM FITCH

Vice-President Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers

If there is a worker who has, what you consider to be, the bad taste and the poor judgment not to belong to a union, you are not obliged to associate with him or greet him with friendliness when you meet. But you are obliged not to assault him. He may be, in your opinion, a scab, but he has a legal right to be a scab if he chooses. He has a legal right to work for whomsoever he pleases, and for whatever number of hours in each day he pleases. Persuade him to stand by his fellowworkers if you can. That is your right. But keep your hands off him. You may be sure that if you attempt violence, there will step to the front a deputy United States marshal who will say to you with the voice of 75,000,000 of people, and with the bayonets of an army behind him, "Let that man pass to his labors."

In promoting secondary education the Board has rendered splendid public service, particularly in the Southern States where high schools are not numerous. The method of the Board is to make appropriations to the State universities for the salary and traveling expenses of a professor of secondary education, whose principal duty shall be to secure the establishment of high schools at favorable places in accordance with the laws of the State. Having provided the funds, the General Education Board does not attempt to dictate the lines along which such professors of secondary education should work, that being left entirely to the State universities and State departments of education. The organization of hundreds of three-year high schools has been stimulated in this way, while the number of four-year high schools in ten States is 568.

high schools in ten States is 568.

After studying the reports of the General Education Board one gets the impression that it would be impossible to find any corporation, public or private, commercial or philanthropic, whose affairs could have been more intelligently or scientifically managed. All that it has done has been for the public good, yet this is one of the boards which the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations proposes to investigate on the ground that it is a possible menace to the free institutions of the Republic. What could be more preposterous!

Out With Him!

A SUBSCRIBER writes an earnest protest to Leslie's against the frenzied outburst of the Western lawyer, Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations. Our subscriber says: "President Wilson is doing inestimable damage to the country by permitting this irresponsible outfit to operate for selfish ends."

The amazing speech of Mr. Walsh, occupying as he does a quasi-judicial position, was not made with the knowledge and consent of President Wilson. We are informed that the President does not sanction Mr. Walsh's extreme views. If so, he should not hesitate either to muzzle or remove him.

Howe's Monthly charges that the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations is little more than an annex of the Federation of Labor, that Commissioner Garretson is President of the Order of Railway Conductors, that Commissioner O'Connell is second vice president of the American Federation of Labor, and that Walsh is the attorney for the same Federation. The last named is a politician seeking a seat in the United States Senate. Our contemporary also charges that, when the Commission met in Colorado, Chairman Walsh questioned a labor leader for only two hours and then insisted on cross-examining for nearly four days President Welborn of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. The labor leader represented the violators of the law and Mr. Welborn represented those whose property had been destroyed by rioters.

These are serious accusations. Congress in its cager desire to investigate men and things, should inquire into the anties and actions of Mr. Walsh. That he should publicly assail the generous and philanthropic foundations established by Carnegie, Hirsch, Sage and Mr. Rockefeller and seriously propose that the money of the taxpayers be used instead of the funds so liberally provided by these foundations, is a most astounding exhibition of asininity. It is not surprising that leading Democratic newspapers of the country join in denouncing the extraordinary language of the chairman of a commission which was ap-

pointed to be fair and impartial.

In justice to himself, President Wilson should reorganize the Commission or demand its abolition, as a useless expense and a menace to the prosperity of the country. It is not surprising that the intemperate language of a federal official like Mr. Walsh should be regarded by the unemployed as a warrant for rioting and bloodshed. The people of this country are long-suffering, but their patience

has been put to the severest test by the amazing conduct of Mr. Walsh's commission.

Severely criticizing Walsh's utterances, the New York Times, an ardent supporter of President Wilson, warns the Democratic party against further throttling of legislation at the demand of those who falsely claim that they can deliver the labor vote. The Times dwells on the significant fact that the Republican party, at the recent election, gained over 2,500,000 votes over 1912 and the Democrats only 32,000 votes and that the total vote cast for Republican candidates last year was almost double the Presidential total but two years before. It adds emphatically: "The Democratic leaders will find matter for serious thought in these official figures."

The Plain Truth

WHY? Our vigorous Democratic contemporary, the New York World, says: "Mr. Bryan is a good man, an amiable man and a well-meaning man, but he has no common sense and no appreciation of the dignity of his office." Is it a fair question to ask: "Why then did President Wilson select Mr. Bryan for the chief place in his cabinet?"

WILD! "Electricity is the wildest thing in the world," said President Shonts, of the Interborough Company, in commenting on the recent extraordinary accident in the New York Subway chargeable to defective insulation. In spite of the outbursts of muckraking newspapers, we agree with Mr. Shonts that the New York Subway is the safest railroad in the world. This statement is clinched by the fact that on the entire system of elevated and subway lines in New York, carrying nearly three and a half billion passengers in the past five and a half years, only four passengers were killed and of these, one only was killed in the Subway. Mr. Shonts has nothing to be ashamed of with such a record.

RIDDER! That the German element of our population has played a prominent part in promoting American progress and civilization is denoted by the fact that an influential German newspaper has existed and flourished in New York for four score years. The recent celebration of its eightieth anniversary by the New York Staats Zeitung reveals a success founded on the patronage of a large, thriving, capable, useful and progressive body of Germanreading people. But for these patrons, the paper could not have become the prosperous disseminator of news, or the powerful leader of opinion that it is. But it has deserved every particle of its prosperity, for it has aimed to bring about the highest development of German-American life and activity. Under the management of Mr. Herman Ridder and his sons, the Staats Zeitung has yearly made itself more worthy of approval and support by German-Americans. Besides being one of the ablest newspaper men of this country, Mr. Ridder is a publicist of ability and influence.

FANTASTIC! Of all the fantastic legislation proposed during the past few years no proposal has been more ridiculous than that which would have put the press under the same regulation and control as railroads and other public service agencies. Under the initiative and referendum there was submitted to the voters of Colorado an amendment to the constitution of the State which would have made newspapers public utilities. More than half of the voters of the State did not take enough interest in the question to record their views upon it, and those who did do so condemned it by practically a three to one vote. The regulation of the railroads and other public service agencies has not yet been fully or satisfactorily worked out, but the principle is a wise one. The same principle applied to our free press is the height of absurdity. The people may be trusted to put their ban upon this and all similar proposals submitted to them, but it is a nuisance that the initiative and referendum permits a few rattle-brained citizens to put such fantastic proposals before the voters of a state.

RIGHT! "The last thing that the people of the country want is an extra session of Congress." This is the statement of one of the safest and sanest of the Democratic leaders, Representative Underwood of Alabama. He says further that the country needs a rest and it would be well for Congressmen to clear out of Washington at the earliest possible moment. True every word of it. It is charged that certain Republican members, for political advantage, are maneuvering to drive the President into calling an extra session. We hope this is not true. Let the appropriation bills be passed. Drop all other legislation and hasten adjournment. Mr. Underwood is right, "the people want a rest." The urgency of the Shipping Bill is imaginary, not real, as the remarkable increase in our exports establishes. The Chambers of Commerce of New York, Boston and other cities, are protesting against the pending bill requiring the Government to expend \$30,000,000 as a temporary expedient to provide for American ships. We need a broad-gauge permanent policy to establish our merchant marine. Lighten the burdens of the people in these trying times of war taxes.

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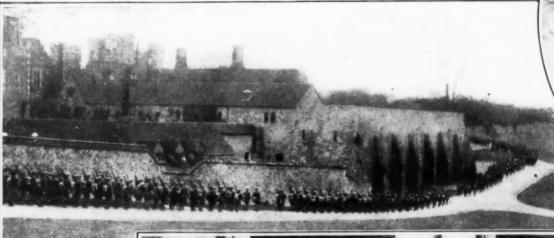


DRAWN BY JOSEPH KEPPLER

Uncle Sam-"See here Cousin Johnny! I am not interfering in your fights and you must not interfere with my business."

How Great Britain Meets the War

Photos by JAMES H. HARE. Special War Photographer for Leslie's





SEA SCOUTS ON DUTY The Boy Scout movement has been extended in Great Britain to include a division of Sea Scouts, who wear a naval uniform and do duty along the coast as lookouts and messengers.

SOLDIERS ARE EVERY

The training of Kitchener's army is being done in England, and soldiers are to be seen everywhere. This picture shows what has become a common sight in England. The country roads are full of men at drill. Private parks, public lambs and commons have lands and commons have been turned into military camps. It is said that Great Britain has recruited 3,000,000 men since August.



A WARD IN THE AMERICAN HOSPITAL AT PAIGNTON

Here, in the splendid residence of Paris Singer, an American, hundreds of wounded soldiers; British, Belgian and German, have been cared for. The medical staff and the nurses are Americans and the hospital is supported by subscriptions from Americans.





VICTIMS OF WAR jutal die. More than half recover speedily and in back to their



THE BICYCLE IS TAKING THE PLACE OF THE HORSE

Great Britam is making much use of the bicycle in the army. Many cyclist corpy have been organized for service in France, where the country is well adapted to this means of locomotion. Bicycles cost about one-tixth as much as horses, require no expensive up-keep

and are less likely to be disabled. In a comparatively level country, with good roads, they are almost as mobile as cavalry. Germany had thousands of men so mounted in the great rush into France, and the Allies were not slow to see the advantage of this feature.

INSPECTION OF RECRUITS

General Sir Ian Ham-ilton, who has been in charge of the organi-zation of Great Bri-tain's Volunteers, has tain's Volunteers, has been appointed to command the Fourth Army. He will get the credit or blame, as the case may be, for the quality of this great and hastily organized army of citizen sol-diers. General von Falk-enhayn, the German chief of staff, has been quoted as saying that Kitchener's volunteers will be easily beaten by the Germans. It is anticipated that Great Britain will put six armies, each of three corps, into the field early in the spring.

People Talked About



WRITES FOR BENEFIT OF MOTHERS

MOTHERS

Mrs. Max West, who is preparing a series of government bulletins for mothers, is, herself, the mother of five strong, healthy children. Two of her pamphlets are in print and several more are being prepared. They are for free distribution and will be sent to all who apply to the Federal Children's Bureau, at Washington. Bureau, at Washington



IN CHARGE OF CINCINNATI SCHOOLS
Miss Anna Logan, a well known educator, has just been appointed Assistant Superintendent of the public schools of Cincinnati. She is the first woman to hold this position, which is an important one. Several years ago she was sent to Italy to make a study of the Montessori method of teaching. Cincinnati is very proud at its schools, which are progressive and well manages!



A BISHOP OF ROYAL

BLOOD

BLOOD
The Rt. Rev. Bishop
Prince de LandosBerghes et de Rache, a
member of the royal
family of Austria, has
just been assigned to a
change in New York
City by Bishop Greer,
of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of New
York. He was consecrated in Antioch in
1901 and has lived for
a number of years in
Paris. He is a writer
of note on theological,
philosophical and historical subjects, and
English is among the
many languages that he
speaks fluently.

ONCE A SLAVE ON JEFFERSON DAVIS'S ESTATE

ONCE A SLAVE ON JEFFERSON DAVIS'S ESTATE
This interesting picture shows Frank Loper, who was born on
Mississippi plantation of Jefferson Davis, telling a story to
five great-grandchildren of the president of the Confederacy. The mother of the children, Mrs. Gerald B. Webb,
was the daughter of Mrs. James A. Hayes, mer Miss
Davis, who was with her father and mother when they
were captured by Federal troops in 1865. Dr. and Mrs.
Webb live in Colorado Springs, and Loper followed
them there. The children are, left to right: Varina,
Francis Robine. Eleanor Lelia Constance, Gerald
and Joel Addison Hayes, and Joel Addison Haves,



MEXICO'S VERY LATEST PRESIDENT MEXICO'S VERY LATEST PRESIDENT
January 16th Provisional President Eulalio
Gutierrez fled from Mexico City with the remnants of his army and, it is alleged by his enemies, with 10,000,000 peasos from the national
treasury. What was left of the Aguascalientes
Convention that had appointed him named
General Roque Gonzalez Garza as provisional
president. He is a henchman of Villa, and the
indications are that his term of office will be
short. Mexico is in a condition of anarchy.



THE MOTHER OF THE WHITE HOUSE BABY

Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, the second daughter of the President, is the mother of a boy who was born in the White House January 17, and the President is enjoying his first experience as a grand(ather, The Sayre baloy is the first boy born in the White House in more than eighty years. The only other living ther



CROWN PRINCE LEOPOLD



PRINCESS MARIE JOSÈ



PRINCE CHARLES

THE CHILDREN OF THE ROYAL FAMILY OF BELGIUM, NOW IN ENGLAND These new portraits of the children of the king and queen of the Beigians show these interesting little people to be blessed with beauty. In fact the little Princess Marie Jose is said to be the prettiest princess in Europe. These children are living in is only a few miles away, the head of a military hospital.

An Experiment in Farms for Workmen

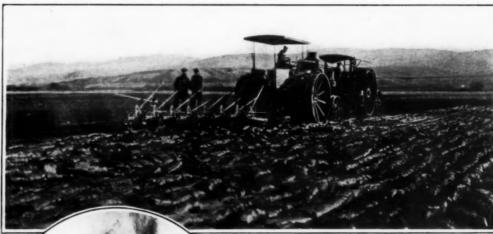
By RICHARD WARDLING

Editor's Note:—These are days of welfare work, and the enterprise of a large copper mining company in providing its employees with the chance to have homes on small farms within easy reach of their work, is so commendable that we take pleasure in giving a brief account of the plan and what has been accomplished. Things of this kind are not charities. They are business enterprises that possess the mutual advantage that is fast coming to be recognized as the only sound basis for business. The employing company invests its money in doing what individuals could not do for themselves, and is repaid the cost in small installments. It gains in having happy and contented workmen, and the workmen gain in having a stimulus to saving, and homes where their families can be reared in comfort and independence.

A LARGE copper mining company in the West is working out a plan in a most successful fashion, which seeks to afford its employees greatly improved living conditions. In a mountain valley a mile above sea level at the head of the Deer Lodge Valley, Montana, has been built a city and a great smelter, the largest in the world, out of whose furnaces flows, in a continuous stream, fifteen per cent. of the world's copper. Industry chose this particular location because of its water supply. Here 275,000 acres of mountains within four miles drains into the floor of a mountain valley. With what results? Water enough flows from one stream to supply too cubic feet per second to the mills and smelters, while, in addition, the ground and surface flow has for years fed a swamp of thousands of acres.

for years fed a swamp of thousands of acres.

To-day, six or seven feet below the surface are to be found the brush dams of beavers who, for thousands of years, have played such a constructive part in the surface geology of this country. Like the Indian, however, they have vanished. Here, within a year, they built their last dam. The winding creek bottoms, their natural habitat, have been straightened out with dynamite. The swamps on either side have been dried by drain lines. The beaver and the muskrat had to go;



SEVEN FURROWS AT ONCE
After the rotary plow and fire have done their work the tractor finished preparing the land for seeding.

DITCHING WITH DYNA-MITE In draining the swamp, blasts of high explosives opened the

machine, maybe after a time it could be farmed. He enlisted the aid of the chief engineer of the big smelting power plants and they, together, designed a machine. The boys who run it call it a "Go-Devil." Essentially it is the counterpart of a threshing machine cylinder, only the cylinder weighs 1,600 pounds and it is armed with big steel knives which, rotating rapidly, cut and tear up the tough sedge, wire grass and peat sod. This is followed by burning and the land is then plowed in the ordinary way.

Smelters run day and night through necessity. The furnace is never cooled off when once started, so that the men work in three shifts, one shift going on at seven in the morning and off at three in the afternoon; the next going on at three and off at eleven at night, the third going on at eleven and off at seven the next morning. This arrangement fits in splendidly with a little garden work at home. For the development of this community a block of several thousand acres of land was prepared. The general plan contemplated a community center embracing a 65-acre park, with a modern school and school gardens located in its midst; the division of the unit into ten-acre tracts, all of which have been thoroughly tile-drained and supplied with an equally efficient irrigation system. Transportation facilities have been provided between

ities have been provided between the town of Opportunity and the smelter, and the car line is so located that three hundred tracts are available, none farther than one and one-quarter miles from the line. Every tract has a frontage on a 60-foot street, and each tract is 1,000 feet long and 435.6 feet in width. The principal roads are being macadamized and a nursery has been started to provide trees for planting on all the streets.

Ten acres of soil, a deep black loam with no stones, contains productive possibilities limited only by the capacity of its owner. But in a general way, the average use by the average owner works out about in this way. Everyone needs a horse, cow, pigs and chickens. On this little farm it is planned that nothing should be bought to feed them. Taking a ten-acre tract, three or four acres are devoted to oats and barley, a similar area to hay with a pasture lot of an acre, and an acre for house carden and small or chard.

house, garden and small orchard. In this way ten acres is completely utilized, while a larger area would assume rather the character of a farm than that of a suburban home for people having outside employment.

Three mountain trout streams cross this garden spot. They are part of the park system and will remain undisturbed for the enjoyment and benefit of all alike. The lard when purchased is ready for a crop. To the purchaser who pays for his land outright, means are offered for a loan to cover the cost of improvements. In addition to this, the company is furnishing, from its large lumbering mills in western Montana, lumber and mill work at cost to the home builder. Monthly payments covering a reasonable period have been arranged for, so that the purchase of the property amounts to little more than rent. Such a plan encourages thriff in the community.

encourages thrift in the community.

The company has established a live-stock and grain farm adjacent to Opportunity. On this farm provision has been made to supply at reasonable prices tested seed of both grains and grasses of the varieties best adapted to the locality.

It is not expected that dairy farmers will be made of all the occupants of these tracts, but it is hoped that ultimately every individual will own a pure bred Holstein cow, so that when a heifer calf is raised a return of from \$150 to \$250 can be secured as against a return of \$35 to \$40 for a grade animal. The new owners are of many nationalities—Servian, Austrian, German, English, French, Irish and Scotch. Their agricultural experiences are varied, some have had none. The land was placed on the market in June of last year, and already two-thirds of that offered has been purchased.

TEARING UP THE TOUGH

A 180-horsepower rotary plow at work. It was the only machine that could make an impression on the wire grass sod at Opportunity.

to-day giant tractors are toiling, finishing the work which the glacier and the mountain stream began, to which the beaver so wonderfully contributed, and which man to-day utilizes for his home.

The officers of the Anaconda Company knew their men wanted an opportunity to have little farms because every available patch of land that was close to the city was utilized, and men with horses were getting little places, some as far as nine and ten miles from the smelter, and driving in and out to their work The company also knew that about six miles from town was several thousand acres of land, some of it so swampy that it afforded merely a nesting place for wild ducks and a home for muskrats. The remainder was so wet that it supported only an indifferent type of agriculture. Here was an opportunity to create, and it appealed strongly to the imaginations of the officers of the company. Constructive effort has converted this swamp into a garden spot. To the worker it spelled oportunity, and Opportunity is t name of the suburb that has been built there

First, the land had to be drained, and the most approved trenching machinery was secured; but conditions existed which had not been anticipated by the manufacturers of these machines. Water was encoun-

these machines. Water was encountered in such quantities that the soil to be excavated was of the consistency of soup. The first three weeks' work found 350 feet of ditch dug, and the tile which had been laid was full of sand. The superintendent chased the expert off the job. Ditching machines for swamps were mighty unpop-



A BOUNTIFUL HARVEST REALIZED

Threshing is done at Opportunity with electric power generated 150 miles away.



DRAINING THE SWAMP BY MACHINE
This ditcher not only completed the excavation but laid the
tile also. A swamp that was useful only as a nesting place for
wild ducks has been transformed into fertile farms.

had to haul in the tile during the winter, the country being impassable for wagons and horses unless frozen. Next came the tillage. The first attempt to plow the land was made with horses. It was not possible to

make a respectable scratch. Powerful traction engines were then secured, but the most approved would not do the work. It was not a plowing proposition. So the farm superintendent got busy. He had a notion that if they could only run the country through the cylinder of a threshing

In the Spotlight

Favorites of the Stage Now or Recently Appearing in New York



APPEARING IN A HIT Gail Kane in "The Miracle Man," one of the season's real successes



FROM VICTOR HERBERT'S LATEST Lyric.



TWO FAVORITES IN A LEADING MELODRAMA

Jane Grey and John Barrymore, in one



As leading lady of "Outcast" she scored a personal triumph at the Lyceum.



HAZEL DAWN

This year she was was pleasing but the book was dull. Miss Dawn is one of the leading beauties of the stage,



The Season's Plays in New York

THE STAR OF OWEN DAVIS'S

Alice Brady, who carries the leading role in "Sinners," a high-class, but unmis-takable, melodrama, that made its initial New York appearance at the Playhouse.

music.
Geo. M. Cohan and Wm.
Collier, the two ster-ling stars.
Frances Starr in a new Knoblach play.
\$10,000 prize play. Hello Broadway Marie Odile Candler Carnegie Hall

Successful melodrama. Symphony and concert music. Delightful morality play. A roaring farce. The Fallen Idol

Janet Beecher in a new drama. Good melodrama. 8 Tiresome and disgusting play. With Ethel Barrymore. Funny. The Shadow With Ethel Barrymore Funny.
Daddy Long-Legs Comedy of sweetness and sentiment.
Chin-Chin Montgomery and Stone in a musical comedy.
The Lie Margaret Illington in a stirring, emotional play.

e Circus Old-fashloned variety.
The Show Shop With Douglas Fairbanks. Globe Harris

banks.
With Marie Cahill and
Richard Carle.
Otts Skinner in a morality play.
Society farce. Ninety in the Shade The Silent Voice Little

Opera House
Maxine Elllott's
New Amsterdam
New Yor':
Park
Playhouse
Playhouse
Proctor's
Proctor's
Republic
Kick in
Shubert
Shubert
Shubert
Night
A Mix-Up
Marie Dressler the
William Faversham and
Gabrielle Dorziat in a
strong drama.
William Faversham and
Gabrielle Dorziat in a
strong drama.
Astronym mudcal comedy.
An absorbing Mormon
drama.
Melodrama.
Melodrama.
Five blille weekly.
Ville
Good crook play.
Trivial musical comedy.
Night
Marie Dressler the
whole show.

Marie Dressler the
whole show.

44th Street The Lilac Domino Tuneful opereta,
48th Street The Law of the Thrilling melodrama.
Lambdack's Granville Barker in repertoire.
Wallack's Granville Barker in repertoire.





APPEARING IN "SECRET STRINGS"

Lou Tellegen, who has the lead-ing part in this play of the underworld, now running at the Longacre.



INITIAL PRODUCTION OF "SINNERS" IN THE CHAPEL OF SING SING PRISON INITIAL PRODUCTION OF "SINNERS" IN THE CHAPEL OF SING SING PRISON William A. Brady gave the first performance of this melodrama in the prison chapel for the benefit of the convicts. It was followed with interest by the audience. The play deals with the sex problem in an entirely conventional way. The company is one of the strongest that has recently appeared in a melodrama, including such favorites as Alice Brady, Enoma Dunn, Florum Nach, Robert Edeson and Charles Richman.



"THE GERMANS ARE COMING"

A Russian contingent behind hastily constructed earthworks awaits a charge by the enemy. The locality is given as "somewhere near Warsaw," which is as definite as the censor would allow. The battles in Poland have been hard fought and blosedy. The Germans admit heavy losses but maintain that the enemy has lost still more heavily. The Russians do not give out the figures of their losses, Desperate as the fighting has been no decisive results have been achieved by either side. More than a million people have been rendered homeless, however, and conditions of destitution that are appalling prevail over vast areas.

A REST BETWEEN ATTACKS A REST BETWEEN ATTACKS
Here our artist has sketched tired
Russian soldiers sitting in the
trenches after repulsing a violent
assault. It is in this way, seated on
the snow, and with only cold rations, that they are often obliged to
spend the intervals between the
bloody battles that are of frequent
occurrence. Living conditions are
really better, however, where the
weather is settled cold than in the
lawlands of France and Flanders
where winter means mostly rain
and mud. The Russian soldiers are
hardy and capable of withstanding
the rigors of war in winter. Russo St Pictu Fanc Remark HN

Our epresenthe





Russo-German Struggle Pictured by a Famous Artist

Remarkable Drawings by
JHN VLADIMIROFF
ur expresentative in the Field with
the Czar's Army

Copyright Leslie-Graphic Service



CLASH BETWEEN ADVANCE GUARDS Here we have a spirited picture of one of the hundreds of small skirmishes in which many lives are lost without any decided advantage being gained. A detachment of Germans pushing into Russian territory is met by a patrol, and hand-to-hand fighting ensues, in which the bayonet plays a prominent part. The Russian regulars prefer such work to the long range artillery fighting that constitutes such an important factor of modern warfare. The Germans have had the superiority in artillery, and through it have gained most of the advantages that they enjoy. Since Pield Marshal von Hindenburg drove the Russians out of East Prussia in September the fighting has been mostly on Russian soil. The fugitives who fled from East Prussia before the Russians have nearly all returned to their homes, many of which were ruined. Now the Russians are the fugitives.



RUSSIANS ADVANCE UNDER SHELL FIRE

The enemy is pouring a deadly fire into the Russian ranks that have left the shelter of the trenches in a dash to capture an important postion. Our artist has been permitted to accompany the armies and see real fighting, and this no imaginary picture, but one drawn from actual experience. The Russians have prove themselves the equal of any troops in couragiand hardihood. They are well officered an have made a showing that was not though possible by foreign military experts at the is similing of the war. Russia has more than 3,000,000 men under arms.

If you are thirty years old

the small sum of \$2.19 (monthly) secures for you a policy for \$1000 in the Postal Life Insurance Company - a standard, legal-reserve Whole Life Policy, with guaranteed Cash, Loan, Paid-up and Endowment Options, and participation in the Company's surplus earnings; but the Policy will cost you only \$1.61 (monthly) during the first year, for you get the benefit of a saving from the agent's commission because you deal direct.

In every subsequent year the earning is nine and one-half per cent. of the premium.

That's an example of Postal service and Postal saving.

All other companies in the United States employ large forces of agents, and the policyholder necessarily foots the bill. But the Postal Life has no agents at all. It does business direct with those who desire insurance-protection, and the benefit of the saving thereby effected is given to the person who takes out the insurance.

Strong Postal Points

First: Standard policy reserves, now more than \$9,000,000. Insurance in force more than \$40,000,000.

Second: Old-line legal reserve insurance—not fraternal or assessment.

Third: Standard policy - provisions, approved by the New York State Insurance Department.

Of course, you are interested in insurance protection, and it is therefore worth while for you to

Find Out What You Can Save at Your Age

Simply write and say: "Mail official insurance particulars as per Advertise ment in Leslie's for February 4."

And be sure to give:

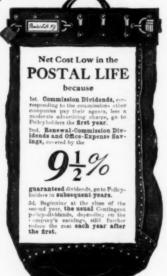
1. Your full name.

2. Your occupation. 3. The exact date of your birth.

And bear in mind. No agent will be sent to visit you. The Postal be sent to visit you. The Postal Life does not employ agents; the resulting commission-savings go to you because you deal direct. Fourth: Operates under strice New York State requirements and subject to the United States postal authorities.

Fifth: High medical standards in the se-Sixth: Policyholders' Health Bureau ar-

ranges one free medical examination each year if desired.



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or some of America's foremost mustrators— men of international reputation.

This school has been established 11 years and has developed many first-class illustrators who are today earning good incomes from their art. We cannot handle a great many students, so, if you are interested, write immediately for terms and particulars.

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Your dealer can supply you. Look for "YANKEE"

YANKEE" TOOLS make Better Mechanics

Write us for 'Yankee' Tool Book" for me amateurs; 'Yankee' Tools in the Garage"

NORTH BROS. MFG.CO., Philadelphia shoes exacted by each Latin-American

Leslie's Export Promotion Bureau

Conducted by W. E. AUGHINBAUGH

EDITOR'S NOTE-Great opportunities for trade expansion exist in South America, even in those lines where the United States now has a fair share of the business. In this article Mr. Aughinbaugh points out one of these chances. He is at the service of LESLIE's readers who want detailed and specific advice as to the best means of developing new markets for "Made in America" shoes in South America. All inquiries are answered promptly by mail



PROSPECTIVE CUSTOMERS FOR THE SHOE TRADE se Pebo Indians, of Colombia, walked eight days to the town of Santa Marta, to make a test for schools and police protection for their village. The gradual civilization of such utitive South Americans will create a constantly expanding market for manufactured goods.

In the first place fully 50 per cent. of the inhabitants of the countries under discussion are either Indians, negroes or mixed breeds, living the most simple lives, being farm laborers, miners or pack-train attendants. Their earthly belongings are few, their pay very small, their homes primitive. Many of them are so poor that during all their lives they never see money, and secure the things necessary for their existence by bartering and trading for them Society seems in this part of the world to conclude that all men are divided into two classes—those wearing shoes and those who go barefooted, for I have seen this announcement on several Spanish-American toll bridges:

NOTICE Pedestrians wearing shoes. Pedestrians barefooted....

Do not jump at the conclusion that the remaining half of the people in these lands wear shoes, for in doing so you would also be mistaken. Quite a percentage of them do, but many wear a foot gear of native construction called "alpargatas," which are nothing more or less than a form of sandal, with a heavy sole of hard, crudely-tanned leather, adapted to be tied to the foot with either thongs or wide pieces of tape, while others use what at first glance looks like a shoe, but really consists of a sole made of twisted or woven straw, secured to uppers made of cotton or canvas, arranged to be adjusted to the foot and held in place by means of laces. Making the proper allowance for the wearers of these two different types of foot coverings and taking into consideration those above referred to who go absolutely barefooted, one may be reaonably safe in assuming that about onethird of Latin-America wears shoes, of either American or European style, throughout the entire year.

Latin-Americans looked for suggestions com and inspirations for fashions. The French try, model foot-wear was therefore the first foreign shoe imported into these fields, and it has held its own until comparatively recent years, when there has developed an extensive demand for American-made shoes, or shoes made after the American pattern, the requirements being so large in Buenos Aires that the Walk-Over Company has

established its own store.

The typical features of the French shoes The typical features of the French shoes for men were that they were long and narprovided with large pearl or other gaudy buttons. For women the same general idea prevailed except that the vamp was very short, the heel high and slender and curv-ing toward the sole. This type of shoe had shoes, with extended soles were unknown ad valorem. until recently.

Owing to the fact that the high duties on very high, for in addition to the duties,

ALF of the population of Latin-America have never had shoes on their pensive luxury to be enjoyed by the few, it was not long before native shoemakers commenced imitating, with more or less success, the French styles. Shoes made by the local Crispin of home-tanned leather, however, never really competed with the high-grade trade, which continued to in-crease and shift gradually from the French type to the thoroughly American pattern.

Let us consider the three Latin-American countries which are the most extensive importers and users of shoes, namely Argentine, Brazil, and Chile. Argentine in 1913, imported shoes to the value of \$1,176,620, of which amount the United States alone supplied \$892,835. Our next closest competitor, strange to say was Germany, who sent \$160,647 worth, most of which were heavy boots or shoes intended for mechan-The tariff on shoes is 40 per cent. ad valorem

Brazil in the same year bought boots and shoes to the value of \$531,639 of which amount \$333,285 came from the United France was our next closest competitor with \$72,181 to her credit. Brazil, however, seems destined to become the greatest manufacturer of shoes in Latin-America, for in 1913 she had in operation 4,524 factories employing ten or more operatives, with a total invested capital of \$18,857,000. There are in both Rio de Janiero and Sao Paolo several factories each with more than 500 employees. Nearly all the Brazilian plants use American shoo manufacturing machinery and methods, and are under the superintendency of some expert from the New England States. In fact the demand for this machinery and equipment has grown so large that nearly all the big American shoe machinery houses have offices and well-stocked warehouses in Rio de Janiero.

This development of the shoe manufacturing industry in Brazil has reduced the im-France has been the country to which portation of shoes, as will be seen by atin-Americans looked for suggestions comparison with Argentine, which country, with 7,000,000 people, imported two and one-half times more foot-wear in 1913 than Brazil, with her 20,000,000 inhabitants

The old-style French shoe with its long, pointed toe is still remembered in Brazil by the customs service, duty being charged according to the length of the shoe. For example, one twenty-two centimeters long pays 56 cents, while the next larger size pays a duty of \$1.41 per pair and so on.

row, with a decidedly pointed toe, tipped with patent leather. The heels were small. Uppers were of light-colored cloth or leather, cent. The large amounts credited to the two countries first named show how colonists create a demand for articles from the mother country. Perhaps 25 per cent. of the population of Chile are German or of German descent, and a still larger percenta tendency to make their dainty feet look even smaller. Common-sense broad-toed The duty on shoes in Chile is 35 per cent.

Imported shoes in these countries come (Continued on page 117

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"

Bea Girl man read write maid

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Comp partme beauty been d mails i to won

In the World of Womankind

Editor's Note:-This department is devoted to the interests of women. It aims to deal with vital problems in a wholesome and helpful way, and invites the co-operation of its readers. Inquiries will be answered, either through the columns of the paper, or by letter. In case an answer is wanted by mail, a stamp for postage should be enclosed, and all communications should bear the name and address of the writer. Address Frances Frear, care LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Beautiful Girlhood

sent to us by a subscriber. The

writer of the letter is called "Grandfather" by the little maiden, but we have the opportunity to know it is some one else's granddaughter of whom he writes. Calling him "Grandfather" is just one of the gracious ways of this little maiden toward an old friend:

Girls, I would tell you about a little maiden whom everybody loves. It is worth while to be loved. Why does everybody love my little maiden? She is not Grecian in the lines of physical development. Casually meeting her she would not strike you as a of the strike of the strike would not strike you as a of the strike would not strike you as a of the strike would not strike you as a of the strike would not strike you as a of the strike would not strike you as a of the strike would not strike you as a strike would not strike you as a strike would not strike you as a strik

woman agriculturist of Kansas, who manages a soo-acre farm, is president to attract attentions. She is one of a lovely little family in a homey little house where the atmosphere reminds one of heaven. I cannot tell you exactly why she is so loved. You should know her to know why. My poor pen cannot draw her picture. I wish you knew her. It would be worth a course at a first-class woman's college and a tour around the world to know her and intimately associate with her. If you are unlike her, contact would give you an uplift, and as the flower absorbs the colors of the sunshine you would appropriate somewhat of her graces. Your eye would linger on her. Your ear would listen to her. Your heart would warm toward her, and you would grow like her. Her laughter is like rippling waters.

When one learns of a woman of wealth whose Life habit it was to take an annual vacation of only two weeks because she felt she could not neglect her many charities and social interests, one is Grace H. Dodge, who died recently in New York City, having occupied a charitable institutional and charitable institutional work for many years. Miss Dodge was connected with many educational and charitable institutional charitable institutional charitable institutions.

reserved, joyous without being frivo-lous. She venerates her parents, loves her her parents, loves her sisters, is true to her friends. She never offends. You would be tempted to be rude that you might enjoy the gentleness with which she would for give. She suggests the idea that God sent her into this world to show girls how lovely they may make their lives. She cultivates the make their lives. She cultivates the friendship of the refriendship of the re-fined, she reads good books, she thinks. She honors God. She never babbles nor never babbles nor giggles. In conversation her thoughts float in gondolas of purest English. Slang is a stranger to her lips. She never feels "dandy" nor "peachy." There are other words more expressive of her

expressive of her joy in life. Girls, idealize her and live up to the

will not tell you her name, but she calls me "Grand-father. W. M. S. W. M. S.

Secret of a Good Complexion

THE average person is easily duped. If men buy gold bricks, women are as easily swindled by the advertisements of the

SHE DRIVES A CAB IN NEW YORK

SHE DRIVES A CAB to a common to be licensed as a cab driver in New York City. She was formerly an aerial performer in a circus and on a vaudeville circuit. Miss Russey is thoroughly familiar with the mechanism of the car and looks after it berself. She declares that she will not

beauty doctors. The Post Office Department has just called a halt upon a beauty shop in a Western city which has been doing a land office business through the mails in the sale of a complexion treatment to women supposed to be in fear of not being

IT would be difficult to con-ceive a picture more beau-One of the letters which this beauty shop tiful than that of a young girl, modest and gentle, courteous
The selfish girl, loud in her

as a co-respondent in a divorce case, in nine modest and gentle, courteous and refined. The selfish girl, loud in her manner and slangy in her speech, is so much cases out of ten we find she had a fairer in evidence that we are glad to give our readers this picture of beautiful girlhood prove that a fair skin is the greatest attraction.

tion that a woman can possess?"

The woman who is impressed by this argument needs a guardian, but there are thousands who are taken in by such methods. For their credulity they pay thousands of dollars to unscrupu-lous beauty doctors whose business the Post Office Depart-ment is able now and

again to suppress as "schemes for obtaining money by means of false and fraudulent pretenses. When will women learn that there is no royal road to beauty? It takes more than facial soaps or oint-

A BRILLIANT DAUGHTER OF KANSAS

Mrs. Cora Wellhouse Bullard, a noted woman agriculturist of Kansas, who manages a 500-acre farm, is president of the Kansas State Agricultural Board and is active in many public lines. She is the daughter of a former "apple king," and is a leading authority on apple culture.

cational work for many years. Miss Dodge was con-nected with many educational and charitable institu-tions, but in recent years had devoted much time to the Young Women's Christian Association, being President of the National Board. Into all her charities she carried vision and business sense, those associ-ated with her saying that she had the "one-hundred-yearlook"-that is, she looked ahead a cen-tury and made her plans accordingly. Miss Dodge was one the founders of Teachers' College, and at the time of her death was President of the Board of Trustees of the American College for Women in Constantinople. One of her most beautiful customs was the open house she kept at her home to hundreds of co-

workers and helpers, on whose lives she has left an indelible impression.

Inquiries and Answers

. H. W. Z., Bluefield, W. Va.: Few pearls in oysters are of any value. You may take arl to your local jeweler who will test it for

10% More for Your Money
Quaker Oats is put up also in a 25-cent size, nearly three times as large as the 10-cent size. By saving in packing it offers you 10 per cent more for your money. See how long it lasts.



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Vim-Food in Its Best-Loved Form

Cooker

ble Boile

In oats as they grow there are big, plump grains mixed with grains that are puny and starved. To get flavor and richness in

Quaker Oats we pick out the largest grains. We get but ten pounds from a bushel.

We have made to our order—from pure Alu-We apply dry heat, then steam heat, then roll out these luscious minum - a tra large and heavy. We flakes. Their unique Supply it to users of Quaker Oats, for cooking these flakes in the ideal way. It insures the fullness of food value taste and aroma have made Quaker Oats the favorite oat food the world over. and flavor. See our fer in each package.

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Remember this. When we take so much pains to give you quality flakes it is due to yourself that you get

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Leslie's Travel Bureau

EDITOR'S NOTE—This department will give specific information to LESLIE'S readers who are planning to travel at home or abroad. It is created to meet a special need that shows itself in the numerous letters that come to this office daily. In many cases these inquiries duplicate one another and the printed answer to one will give welcome information to others. Correspondents are requested to state definitely their destination and time at which the proposed trip is to be made. This will facilitate the work of this bureau. Stamps for reply should be enclosed. Address Editor Travel Bureau, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

DON'T TRAVEL WITHOUT A PASSPORT

war. Some are obliged to go for business reasons; others are impelled by curiosity. at Washington as follows: They wish to see the scenes of devastation in the war-rayaged lands.

time don't trust to luck to get through with-out proper credentials. Don't put too much credence in the story of the journalist who wanted to cross the Austrian frontier into Montenegro: He had no passport, and while lunching explained his difficulty to the waiter. The latter picked up one of the menus, and, offering it to his patron, assured him that that, together with a package of tobacco, handed to the officials would secure his safe passage from one country to the other. The journalist, it is said, took the menu, and, following the advice of the waiter exactly, successfully passed the Montenegrin officials, who carefully went through the menu, glancing at the traveler now and again to see if the "description" tallied. It isn't so easy. Don't try it

Everyone is familiar with tales that belated tourists told last summer upon returning from the war-ridden lands shortly after the first awful cry of "War" convulsed Europe. These experiences should be a Europe. lasting lesson to travelers to foreign lands, who have heretofore gone without pass-No one expected the world-wide conports. flict which broke out so suddenly last August, and few tourists were prepared with passports to enable them to get from one country to another without delay. Last spring, when preparations for trips abroad were being made, we strongly advised those considered necessary in any country except sufficient.

THERE are adventurous persons who Russia. Again this department is giving want to go to Europe in spite of the this advice, which is emphasized by a recent

casons; others are impelled by curiosity. They wish to see the scenes of devastation in the war-rayaged lands.

If you are going to Europe in this troubled fime don't trust to luck to get through without proper credentials. Don't put too much credence in the story of the journalist and Montenegro: He had no passport, and thile lunching explained his difficulty to be waiter. The latter picked up one of the annus, and, offering it to his patron, assured him that that, together with a package of tobacco, handed to the officials would ecure his safe passage from one country to the menu, and, following the advice of the menu, and, following the advice of the menu, and, following the advice of the countries which they visit. difficulty and perhaps d countries which they visit.

It is w."! even to extend the suggestion to cover not only the nations of Europe at war, but all foreign countries. Do not leave the matter of obtaining your passports until the last moment. Because of the rigid rules now obtaining the Bureau of Citizenship which issues passports is already overworked, and difficulty is experienced in getting papers promptly. It is necessary for every applicant to make a sworn statement before a clerk of a court and send it to the depart ment with duplicate unmounted photo graphs, one attached to the application and one to be attached to the passport issued by the department. If one is properly equipped with these credentials, no matter emergency may arise in any country, the traveler is better able to meet embarrass oing to foreign ports to equip themselves ments that may result from tangled interwith passports, even though they were not national affairs. A word to the wise is

C. E. W., Strasburg, Ohio: There are numerous putes by which you can go to the Exposition by all from Chicago. I have not space to lay out these puriors tours or time to obtain all the combination rates. If you will state just what parts of the unitry you wish to visit I can give you defining formation. To make the journey via the Panama anal would require a much greater cash outlay ian by going all rail.

W. E. M., Adhurndele, Ph.

y going all rail.

E. M., Auburndale, Fla.; S. K., Hamilton, The following companies are operating as through the Panama Canal to San Francison New York: Panama Canal to San Francison New York: Panama Raifrond S.S. Co.; serican-Hawaiian S.S. Co.; Luckenbach S.S. die Panama Pacific Line. In addition to he Great Northern S.S. Co. will run the of its tours to San Francisco on February on Philadelphia. The United Fruit Company ser from New York and New Orleans make tions at Colon with the Pacific Mail Steaming of the Parish Colon of the San Francisco. John Colon of the San Francisco.

ing exposition bookiets. Greentown, Ind.: You could reach Havana leago most conveniently by the "Dixie-thich makes close connections with the Limited" at Jacksonville for Key West,

Pamphlets mailed.

V. H., Columbia, Kentucky: You could very readily visit Yellowstone Park en route to the Exposition from Louisville, making a side trip fron Salt Lake City, as you suggest. From Yellowstone you can continue via the Northern Pacific road to Seattle and Portland and take the boat trip fron Portland to San Francisco, or the entire journey can be made by rail. You can return from Sar Francisco via the Royal Gorge, one of the most beautiful scenic roads in the country, or you car visit the Grand Canyon. One may also make the castern trip via the Southern Pacific, visiting the attractive coast resorts of California. Los Angeles and the Exposition at San Diego. This route traverses the historic mission country, and stopover will be allowed. A visit to the mission towns is well worth the time. Special exposition rates will not definitely known until after the first of March but the round-trip rate from Louisville via directions will be about \$71; going via the north-

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By ED A. GOEWEY Illustrated by "ZIM"

SOON after Eddie Collins, erstwhile star second sacker of the Athletics, was urchased by Colonel Comiskey for his White Sox, a Chicago newspaper published a appeal to the owner of the Windy City's most popular baseball outfit, in which was cluded the following:

nost popular baseball outfit, in which was believed the following:

Eddic Collins, conceded to be the greatest second seeman now playing baseball, is coming to this seeman there are the seeman the se

The evil referred to in the foregoing is to which yours truly has repeatedly called attention during the last three years, and a while back President Johnson, of the American League, promised the fans

that the players in his organization should cease taking this means of mak-ing "cigarette money." However, Ban never really did anything to put a stop to the catchpenny system, and during the last world's championship season articles purporting to have been written by star players appeared in ertain papers.



that most players can't write a paragraph of printable copy, and that most of the signed stories really are penned by sporting writers, who sometimes do and sometimes not talk with the men who have been paid for the use of their names, the system is a bad one because of the trouble it creates among the players. If the alleged writers tell to the scribblers preparing the stories of the games the real inside facts, they in-ture their clubs. If they criticise fellow blayers' mistakes, they make enemics. It now time for both President Johnson and President Tener to give this matter the msideration it deserves, and torbid abolutely and under a heavy penalty all major layers from further degrading themselves nd the great national pastime for the sake a few extra coppers.

Way Down in Old Mexico
(A Fight Fan's Dream)
O'er the Rio, eross the border.
They are goin' to hold a mill
Twist a pair o' husky slashers.
Big as cattle fit to kill.
Where the sand's so hor beeze nor rain,
Where the sand's so hor reeze nor rain,
When the sand's so how they fit.
Hangin' round to watch the train,
There a motley mob will gather.
Gather till the town they fill.
And their thirsts they'll try to slacken
With bad licker, sure to kill—
Hotels jammed to overflowin',
Food some scarce, and mostly bad;
Sweatin', smokin', talkin', gamblin',
Almost loceed, nearly mad.
By-and-by the fight day comes, and

Almost lococd, nearly mad.

Hy-and-by the fight day comes, and
'Round the ring as thick as flies
Men just crowd and growl and mutter,
'Talkin' foolish—feelin' wise.
'Then inside the ropes they scramble.
First the champ, and then the "hope,
'Husky cheers ring out to greet en,
'Mixed with tenth-hour bettin' dope.

Mixed with tenth-hour bettin' dope.
Hands they shake, then dance and prance:
Lead and parry, duck and run;
White the mob, both tense and eager,
Just keeps urgin' on the "fun."
Urgin' on with eyes a-bulgin',
Muscles set and faces drawn;
Knowin' well, but not admittin'
That each fighter's just a pawn—
White a constant click, click, click
Tips the reason why the battlers
Both hold back the knockout lick.

Yep, the clickin' is the joker,
Though 'tis given little heed;
By the swell'rin', "dead game sportsm
Gloatin' o'er each punch or lead.
There amidst the sage and cactus,
Almost choked with alkali.
Sit and stew the half-crazed fight-fans,
While the time slips slowly by.
But the scrappers must keep sluggin',
And the mob must sweat and puff;
Till the movin' picture men are
Satisfled they've had enough.

Away down South in Dixie land,
To live down there it must be grand.
For soon the players, one and all,
Will be right there a-playin' ball,
A-battin' out the fungo hits
And catchin' high flies in their mits.
No wonder we up North feel sore,
'Cause here the winter's not near o'er.

Persons who have been shouting that the Athletics are shot full of holes, and will be lucky to finish at the top of the second division next season, are conversing through their headgear. At present it looks as if Mack's bunch will include Lajoie, Mc-Innis, Baker and Barry in the infield; Walsh, Strunk and Murphy in the outer Waish, Strunk and Murphy in the outer gardens; Schang and Lapp behind the rubber and Shawkey, Bush, Wyckoff, Pennock, Bressler and Davis on the mound. If that crowd looks like a bunch of also-rans, then my dope is way off.

After grabbing one record by winning four world's series games in a row, George Stallings has decided to take another by annexing four consecutive National League pennants. 'Tis a pretty program, but after George cranks up and prepares to make a run for the goal of his newest ambition, he's going to discover one John McGraw busily scattering tacks along the roadway.

A player who came from Skeedunk At readin' and writin' was punk, But he flelded in style And could "hit 'em a mile." So his sal'ry fills most of his trunk.

It is said that Leopold Hoernschemeyer known to the baseball world as Lee Magee

who jumped from the Cardinals, received a salary of \$1,500 in 1911; \$2,316.65 in 1912, \$3,400 in 1913, and \$7,200 in 1914. And still 'tis said he was not contented with his lot. Now take the cases of the average lawyer, banker, civil engineer or -but what's the

President John C Hibben, of Princeton University, says that he is opposed to the

further retention of the paid coach and that the elimination of the same would "liberate intercollegiate sport from the abnormal incubus of a superimposed system, which tends to make puppets of the players, limit ing spontaneity and free play of their natural initiative." Never before appreciated what desperate criminals paid coaches are. Suggest all be given life sentences at hard labor

A pitcher announces that he quit a bush league team because, as the manager couldn' read or write, he was compelled, in addition to twirling, to keep the club's books and either sell tickets or soda water on days when he was not on the diamond. Lee Magee and some others please notice.



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write a letter like this?

This man took out a policy for \$5,000 a little over two years ago. Because it was an Ætna Accumulative Accident policy, it increased \$500 a year in value and his premium stayed the same. He was killed in a railroad accident, so both policy and increase doubled, making the payment \$12,000.

ing the payment \$12,000.

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is policy brings;—
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vo limbs or eyes. Add \$500 to \$1,000 to this for
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\$50 a week as long as you live if you're disabled
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reident. \$25 a week for any other accident,

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Do you think you are safe from accident? Last year one man in seven was killed or injured by an accident. Take any seven men you know. Any one of them may die or be injured by accident. Send this coupon. It is the most

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ordinary efficacy.

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War Only Well Started

two great principal battle fronts in a military deadlock, with desultory fighting going on in Caucasus and Arabia, it looks more than ever as if the Great War would be decided more by material resources than by military efficiency. Four months ago Englishmen began to estimate the time that would be required "to starve the beggars by the beggars being meant the thrifty and provident Germans. Great Britain has made every effort to isolate Germany, commercially, from the rest of the world, and with comparative success, but recently General von Falkenhayn, German Chief of Staff in the field, gave an interview to an Associated Press representative in which he said that so far as the resources of Germany are concerned the war could go on forever. maintained that Germany is well provided with foodstuffs and the materials amongst the crews making the capture for the manufac-

ture of munitions of war, that the resources of Germany are so great that she could produce food enough to feed not only her armies, but her civilian population as well, and that the money for the tremendous war expense will always found when needed.

Of human material to waste in this desperate struggle, both have an sides abundance. Great Britain is still recruiting

men as fast as they can be equipped. Lord war would end, that he did not know, but that it would begin next May. France has recently called to the colors several would enter upon its period of military service in October of this year, but it is likely that the call will be made within a short time. Austria is reported to be mobil-izing the older class of her landsturm, including all able-bodied men up to 60 years of age. Russia has many millions of men fit for military duty who have not yet been summoned, many of whom, however, have had no military training. General von Falkenhayn is quoted as saying that there are more soldiers in Berlin today than there were before war was declared, thus intimating that Germany still has vast reserves of troops who have not yet seen service at

the front, but who are organized and efficient. Prof. Julius Wolf of Berlin has recently estimated the cost of the war at \$37,500,000 per day, the cost being divided as follows: "Germany, \$10,000,000—Austria-Hungary, \$5,000,000,—Allies, \$22,500,000." a sum of money so large as to be almost incomprehensible, and one cannot but wonder where it all comes from until it is remembered that these are mere statistics and do not give any real idea of the situation. For the most part this vast sum of money is merely being circulated in countries that are spending it. The Allies, having an open world market, are buying materials from other nations for which, of course, they must pay in gold or its equiva-lent, thereby reducing their specie resources the amount of their purchases. On the other hand, they also have the opportunity of selling products to other nations, and while their exports are necessarily greatly reduced by the war, yet the amount, whatever it may be, is an offset against their inreased imports.

What really determines the possibilities of continuing the war is the will of the people. So long as they are enthusiastic to make the has been in Germany. sacrifices in men and money they can con-

This money represents, to be sure, only a resources of their own.

WITH millions of armed men along the small part of the expense of the war department, but at the same time it is being returned to be circulated anew at home. the vast sums spent by the government on military supplies of all kinds is being spent at home and is therefore not lost to the nation. The channels of industry and finance have been changed, but the flood of money

has not been dried up. Incidentally, Great Britain will realize a tidy sum from the sale of German mer-chant vessels captured as prizes of war. The first sale under the prize court rulings was held on January 5th when four small vessels were auctioned off for \$650,000. This sum, together with other sums realized in a similar way, will be divided as prize money amongst the men of the entire British navy. This is a new procedure, as formerly the prize money was divided only



A MILITARY FIELD TELEPHONE The whole battle front on both side

Great Britain, having eliminated the Kitchener has said when asked when the German merchant marine from the high seas, is evidently devoting a great deal energy to the cutting off of such supplies as might filter through neutral countries. classes of reserves and has still others to It is for this reason that she is showing such call later. Germany has not yet called out her 1915 class, which in times of peace can shipping bound for the ports of neutral Scandinavian countries, Holland and Italy. These countries are also under a great diplomatic pressure from Great Britain to minimize in every way their trade with Germany and Austria. Reliable reports Germany and Austria. from Berlin and other large centers of Ger-many, however, would indicate that so far that country has not suffered very severely from this policy. Industry in Germany has been reorganized on a war basis and the number of unemployed has been greatly reduced during the past three

> It is probable that the political situation Austria-Hungary is giving the Germanic allies more uneasiness just now than the loss of their trade with the rest of the world. Even Austria does not have the same unity of spirit in favor of the war that is found throughout the German Empire, and Hungary is known to be heartily sick of the whole business and has a strong party in favor of making separate peace with the Allies. If Italy and Roumania enter the war on the side of the Allies, it is very likely that the Dual Monarchy will disintegrate Recently rumors have been circulated that Emperor Francis Joseph contemplates abdication, although it is difficult to see what advantage would ensue to his country by such action. He has been the one factor that has held together the heterogeneous elements of his empire, and the heir apparent has shown no qualities that would encourage even his warmest admirers to believe that he could exercise a similar influence

Not only is the political condition of Austria-Hungary unsatisfactory, but the economic condition is bad. Many hundreds are reported to be threatened with starvation, and the number of unemployed is great and is not being decreased, as it has been in Germany. In addition to this disturbing condition, the Russians have tinue, provided they are able to secure food been successful in carrying the war into enough to maintain life, and weapons and Austrian territory and the burden of caring munitions enough to effectively destroy their enemies. for the vast numbers who have been thrown out of work by industrial stagnation has As an illustration of how money circulates been greatly added to by refugees, hundreds under war conditions, it is reported that of thousands of whom have swarmed iato German soldiers in the field are saving out the cities and larger towns where they must of their pay and sending home to their be fed and sheltered, although there is no dependents about \$25,000,000 a month, employment for them and they have no



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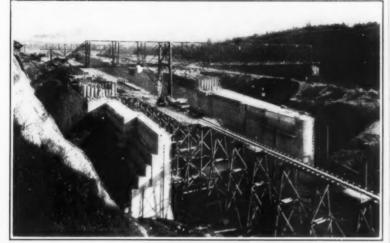
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In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"

Largest Canal Lock in the United States The Madrid



Seattle, Wash., has the largest canal lock in the United States. the gateway to 45,000 feet of ship canal which is to connect Lake Union and Lake Washington with Puget Sound, and give the city a fresh water harbor. This will be free from tides, and will rid ships using it from the much-dreaded teredo or ship worm. This marine insect, which ruins wooden ship bottoms by drilling them full of holes, cannot live in fresh water, and a vessel whose hull is foul with teredos can be completely freed from them by spending a few days in Seattle's new harbor. Where it is not possible to anchor in fresh water, wooden vessels must be docked and the hulls scraped at frequent intervals. The improvement of Lake Washington will result in lowering its water level ten feet, allowing the reclamation of thousands of acres of valuable land, and preventing disastrous floods. The canal was dug at an expense of \$5,000,000, borne by the State and King County. The lock was built by the United States government at an expense of \$2,275,000. It is divided into two chambers, the larger 825 feet by 80 and the smaller 100 by 30. of 36 feet and will accommodate the largest vessels on the Pacific.

Workmen Demand Fair Play for Business

Editor Leslie's:—I work in a machine shop. I ask for no charity from the politicians or from anybody else, but I, in common with hundreds of thousands of machine shop ten hours out of every twenty-four what "party" controls Washington, but when any party, any man, or any set of men, controls our dinner-pail we don't want chinists-those who do work in machine shops and those who would like to-want

business to have a fair deal.

The wage earner doesn't appreciate the efforts of our Federal Government to obtain jobs for the unemployed—the wage earner rather asks why the government doesn't leave business alone. That's all that is necessary to get the workingman plenty of employment.

If only the politicians at Washington will leave business alone there will be no lack of What labor and capital both want in this country is freedom from the inter-ference of meddling politicians. Since when has it been necessary for the servant to employ the master? And what is the govern-

ment but the servant?

Is it possible that the people exist for the government? I think not. If economists have established the truth of anything it is that the government exists for the people. The government is a servant without capital, and God forbid that it should ever become anything else. But is it doing the part of a

good servant now?

The wage carner is the man who feels business depression the keenest, and as one of that class I want to say emphatically, that it doesn't matter to the man who toils in a

a lot of experimenting done, and we don't care a rap how moral the President or how good his intentions may be. We want results. The capitalists want results.

The business man has cried out in vain for a cessation of hostilities. Now the laborer demands it. I know I speak the thought of the great mass of laboring men when I say the wage earner DEMANDS the cessation of business persecution. The wage-earner is sick and tired of every man who makes notable business success being made a mark for all the petty politicians to shoot at, hoping to gain sufficient support to put them-selves in offices that they are incapable of conducting in an intelligent manner.

Some years ago when John Mitchell was at the head of the labor organization of this country he said in effect, "Let business alone; organization in business is imperative. Organized labor can manage its own affairs." Today the whole body of wage earners takes practically the same view. We want business encouraged. We know that with proper encouragement the wheels of industry will move, and if one party will not supply that encouragement, another

W. W. PHILLIPS.

GALION, OHIO.

A New Idea in Prison Reform

UE

ten key tifu tice and took

THE famous old Sing Sing Prison, of which Thomas Watt Osborne was lately made warden, is attracting the attention of penologists everywhere because of the radical change in management in-stituted by its new head. Warden Osborne once voluntarily spent a week in Auburn Prison, submitting to the routine of convict life, in order that he might study prison conditions more closely and discover needs of reform. His recommendations resulted in a more liberal and enlightened treatment of the prisoners in that institution. Since he has been at Sing Sing, he has shown his sympathetic desire to ameliorate the lot of the imprisoned and has also initiated selfgovernment among the inmates. The lat-ter, it is said, have responded finely to the policy, having give various undesirable practices, and determined to be more like men. The warden goes still further in his ideas as to handling pris-He holds that confinement in cells is not the right way to drive the spirit evil out of offenders against the law. would place all prisoners on public farms, doubt, but he should be allowed to test his City.

theories fully. The old system has not worked any too well in the reformation of criminals, and since the employment of convicts by contractors was abolished, owing to the opposition of labor unions, it has been a growing burden on the taxpayers and has also kept thousands of men in idleness greatly to their detriment. There ought to be some way of giving occupation to convicts that shall not bring them into competition with outside labor and that shall still compensate the state for its trouble and expense in taking care of them.

A German Who's Who

A N interesting directory of the leading citizens of German birth or descent residing in New York City and its vicinity has been published by Otto Spenger under the title "Das Deutsche Element Der Stadt Who" of the German-Americans of the metropolitan section. Short biographical notices of many prominent men of Teutonia nationality are given. A feature of the vol-ume is a number of prose articles in German, by Otto Lohr, Otto Spenger, H. C. Bloedel, Theodore Sutro, Dr. Ernest Richard, Dr. Max where they could work and earn their own living, under suitable, but not harsh, restraint. The warden's experiment will be able as a book of reference. Published by watched by many with mingled hope and Otto Spenger, 352 Third Avenue, New York Price \$2.

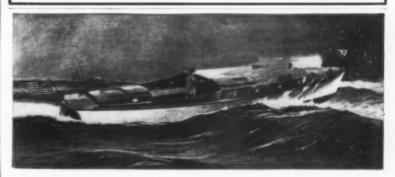


WITHOUT KNOTS: We absolutely guarantee th siding, outside finish, porch work, flooring, inside door casings, stair work and shingles to the w are all without knots. Send for the LEWIS-Built House Book and learn the gospel of building economy. See how modern efficiency methods cut down building cost and place a home of your own within your reach. A postal today brings the great book free. LEWIS MFG. CO., Dept. 279, Bay City, Mich.

Be An Artist

Make money drawing comic pictures. Let the world's famous cartoonist, Eugene Zimmerman, spill a few ideas into your head. Get the Zim Bookit's chuck full of valuable suggestions. Price \$1.00, postpaid. Bound in 34 morocco. Satisfaction guaranteed. Money back if book returned in 10 days.

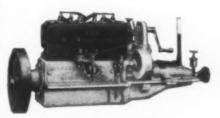
> Address Zim Book Desk 2-4 Brunswick Bldg., New York



The Joy of Owning a Boat

FIFTY LEADING BOAT BUILDERS have joined with the Gray Motor Company in issuing a catalog, showing the specialties of each concern. A catalog of "specialized boats,

from a complete little fishing or pleasure launch at \$110.00 to a solid mahogany express launch equipped with a modern 6-cylinder, self-starting, 4-cycle Gray Motor—or a snug, safe, roomy, little cruiser, with all the comforts of a home—in fact, a range to select from that can satisfy every individual who is wanting a small boat—we help you to experience the "Joy of Owning a Boat." Write for the Boat Builders' Catalog to-day.



A New Gray Model

4-Cylinder, 4-Cycle, 16-20 H. P. (guaranteed to develop 25), with every feature you have ever hoped for on a Boat Motor. \$210.00 and upward—depending on equipment.



Complete Power Unit and Instrument Board

Standard on all 4- and 6-Cylinder Model
"C" Motors. These 4-Cycle Gray
Motors are shipped from the factory
complete — the most Complete Power
Plants ever manufactured for a boat
not one thing to buy or add. Self-starting, of course. Write for complete
catalog of Gray 4-Cycle motors.



GRAY 2-CYCL

are standard the world over—Powerful, Smooth-Running, Thoroughly Reliable, made of the best material and workmanship money can buy. Manufactured in quantities by the largest builders of 2-Cycle Marine Motors in the world.

3 to 36 H. P. Sasoline or Kerosene \$55 and upward

GRAY MOTOR COMPANY, 264 Gray Motor Building, DETROIT, MICH.

The Test of Time 27 Years' Record Behind A-R-E 6's

(68)

A-R-E 6's are "seasoned." Through panic and prosperity they have paid interest and matured principal on due dates, at all times providing a just return ample security and ready convertibility.

In the continued development of its business the American Real Estate Company offers its Bonds in conven-ient forms for large or small investors by either full or installment payment,

by either rull or installment payment, as follows:

Coupon Bonds
In denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000
and upward, paying interest semi-annually by coupons attached. Principal payable in 10 years.

6% Accumulative Bonds For those who wish to invest \$25 or more a year, and accumulate \$1,000 and upward in 10,15 or 20 years. Purchasable by annual, semi-annual or quarterly installments.

Printed matter and map of New York City, fully describing these Bonds and the business on which they are based, will be sent

American Real Ostate Company Founded 1888. Capital and Surplus Over \$3,0 527 Fifth Ave., Room 587 New

BECOME A CREDITOR

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. Whose 1914 Business Aggregated \$59,000,000

Nature of the Business—Manufacture of Fer-tilizers; manufacture of Cotton Seed Products; mining of Phosphate Rock.

Position in Its Field—It is not only one of the largest in this business in existence, but its con-trol of raw materials makes its position unusual.

Outlook for the Company—Its prospects of growth and profit are the best in its history— due to the use of Fertilizers being fostered by the U. S. Government for intensive farming. Assets — Are conservatively valued at \$57,000,000.

\$57,000,000.
Stability—A sinking fund retires \$400,000 of its indebtedness annually. Net earnings for past six years equal to three times its obligations. Equitable Trust Company, N. Y., Trustee.

Unusual opportunity to buy TENYEAR SINKING FUND CONVERTIBLE GOLD DEBENTURES to yield

Charles E. Merrill & Co.

Service

We give the 1 share investor the same painstaking service we give the 1,000 share buyer.

Send for Booklet 4A "Odd Lot Investr

John Muir & Co. SPECIALISTS IN Odd Lots

Members New York Stock Exchange MAIN OFFICE, 74 BROADWAY, N. Y. 42d St. and Broadway—Longacre Building, N. Y. 290 Lenox Avenue, corner 125th Street, N. Y. National State Bank Building—Newark, N. J.



ODD LOTS

PARTIAL PAYMENT PLAN

WRITE FOR INTERESTING FREE BOOKLET

Sheldon, Morgan & Co. New York City

5 % 1st Mortgage Bonds On the Monthly Savings Plan

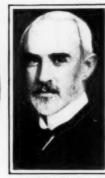
Chicago Title & Trust Co.

W. N. MACQUEEN & CO.
Mortgage & Bond Bankers 10 S. LaSalle St., Chicago











CHARLES P. SUMNER

Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

Notice.—Subscribers to Lestie's Weekly at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the clash subscription rates, namely, five dollars per num, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's eferred List," entitling them to the early delivery their papers and to answers in this column to nuiries on financial questions having relevancy Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by all or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must nit directly to the office of Lestie-Jupec Comny, in New York, and not through any subscripnagency. No additional charge is made for swering questions, and all communications are atted confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp ould always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal by is necessary. All inquiries should be ad-

THE currents are all moving in the right direction, and if the stock market is the barometer of trade, its stronger tendency is noteworthy. If a similar tendency were manifested in the iron market, we might anticipate a period of wide spread prosperity.

The accumulation of money seeking investment tends to lower rates of interest and to more liberal purchases of standard securities, which yield at present a return far more generous than can be had in ordinary times. The remarkable transformation in our balance of trade, resulting from the war, is also adding to the surplus accumulation of our banks.

Lower rates for money will open the way for floating of loans by railroad and industrial orporations, much needed to reestablish their credit and put their finances on a more This will enable the satisfactory footing. This will enable the railroads to take up their short-time notes and to substitute long-term bonds.

Relieved of the pressing necessities of the present, and being provided to some extent for the future, the railroads will be able to go into the market and purchase locomotives, steel rails, new cars and all the other equipments so sorely needed. This means larger pay rolls and less unemployment.

I need not enlarge upon the tremendous impetus these purchases must give to industrial activity in many lines, nor need I refer to the fact that purchases of new securities by the public will distribute them widely and make their holders feel a personal interest in the welfare of our corpora-The effect upon the voter will be reflected in the action of the man for whom he votes and we shall expect, as a conse-quence, more conservative legislation.

All that this country needs is a construc-tive instead of a destructive policy toward business, our railroads, our shipping, min-ing and manufacturing industries. This is coming. The handwriting was inscribed on the wall by the voters at the last election. If I am right in this-and my readers must draw their own conclusions—we are on the eve of higher prices, not only for stocks and bonds, but for cotton, corn and possibly wheat, in spite of the extraordinary rise the last-mentioned commodity has had. believe in high prices, for they mean high

lacked capital

D., Troy, N. H.: Beet Sugar Com. has had a decided advance since I advised its purchase, but the present condition of the sugar market is still favorable to the sugar

Learner, Altoona: I do not advise the purchase of Jumbo Extension or any of the Goldfield, mining issues, as an investment. There are many better speculations to be found on the regular Stock Exchange list.

L., Savannah, Ga.: Those who believe that the market is to advance are inclined to favor the industrials. U. S. Rubber is speculative. Strong interests behind it seem inclined to put it up. Take a good

Pront.

O. C., Springfield, Mass.: I. Southern Pacific has merit. A good deal of the stock has come on the market from abroad. It is a purchase rather than a sale at present. 2. I am unable to advise regarding small industrial propositions which have no connection with Wall Street.

S., Dent, Minn.: U. S. Gypsum Co. is the dominant factor in the industry in the United States, with a large domestic and export business. It reports a large surplus and increasing net profits. It is not quoted on the New York exchange. The common is hardly a prime investment. hardly a prime investment.

W., New York City: In a broadening of activities in the stock market, all the low-priced industrials must share. For the patient holder, American Beet Sugar still looks attractive. U. S. Rubber Com. and California Petroleum Pfd, are fair speculations under existing conditions. lations under existing conditions.

B., New Orleans: The bonds offered by the leading insurance companies, combin-ing insurance and investment, are not in the line of investment securities, as insurthe line of investment securities, as insur-ance constitutes their leading character-istic. There is no doubt as to their safety, however, and for one who needs this sort of protection they are attractive.

Subscriber, Huntington, N. Y.; U. S. Realty & Imp. 5's sold during 1914 as high as 89 and as low as 73½. They are subject to redemption at 105. The company reports a large surplus over fixed charges, but suffers from sluggishness in building enterprises. I regard the bonds favorably as a business man's investment, but not crilted and the suffers of the surplus of the subject of the subject of the subject of the surplus of the subject of gilt-edged.

H., Baltimore: You have chosen three stocks evidently because of their low market prices, but in buying Western Maryland, Missouri Pacific, and Rock Island you run the risk of having to meet an assessment. I think well of Missouri Pacific, even if an assessment has to be met, because, under normal conditions, its business should show the beathy increase. healthy increase.

M., Pittsburgh, Pa.: It is impossible M., Pittsburgh, Pa.: It is impossible for me to pass upon the value of the orange and grapefruit groves, and residence lots in New Orleans which are offered for sale. I advise great caution in purchasing real estate in distant places. Write to the bank references and see if they unqualifiedly endorse the proposition or if they merely give it perfunctory endorsement.

wages and better living.

The man with money to invest ought to begin to look around for bargains. I said this right after election but most persons wait for a rise before venturing into Wall wait for a rise before venturing into Wall
Street. They overlook the fact that the
best bargains are to be had when there are
more sellers than buyers.

Industrial to best organization. These stocks usually can
be bought to better advantage after the
assessment has been paid. It is an old
saying that sometimes "good money can M., New Orleans: I think well of United Cigar Stores Pfd. and better yet of Tobacco Products Pfd. They are good industrial investments of their character.

investments of their character.

E. B., Brooklyn: The decline in Rumely is due to the appointment of a receiver, which means an assessment. The Company had been doing a great business but its promoter. The insurance business is a constant of the company had been doing a great business but its promoter. had been doing a good business, but not as profitable as the promoters of the (Continued on page 117)

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"

The European War

American Industries

Wonderful Expansion of Business in Many Lines—Bright Outlook for Current Year

The raw sugar producing business has benefited in a phenomenal manner by the war.

One company alone, which earned about 30 per cent on its common stock in the last fiscal year, is said to be assured of profits on sales made in the first three months of its new fiscal year, much in excess of those for the entire preceding year—the result, almost wholly, of the Eritish demand for its output. for its output.

The common and preferred stocks of this company — both listed on the New York Stock Exchange — offer, at their present prices, exceptional investment opportunities:

Our special—CIRCULAR L. 125—tells all about these issues.

Sent upon request

Gilbert Eliott & Co. New York 27 Pine Street

Have You Money to Invest?

If you have \$100, \$1,000, or any larger sum available, and are looking for absolute safety and 6% interest, write for the Straus Investors Magazine, sent free on application, and for

January Booklet No. 601-D.

S.W. STRAUS & CO. MORTGAGE AP BOND BANKERS

RESTABLISHED 10NE WALL. ST
CHICAGO NEW YORK

Cost of Production and its relation to the Investment Value

Special Letter "16" RENSKORF, LYON & CO.

33 NEW ST. (GROUND) New York

HOUSTON OIL PIERCE OIL STANDARD OIL Stocks

SIATTERY & 6
Dealers in Investment Securities

LR. LATROBE & Co. STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES STANDARD OIL STOCKS

ALL CURB SECURITIES 111 Broadway

New York Partial Payment Plan and Investor's Guide (270 pages), revised to date, also Market Letter mailed free on request.

SOUND FIRST MORTGAGES st mortgages do not shrink in value are usually on property worth the the money loaned. We have loan Aurelius-Swanson Co. 28 State Nat. Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.





BANK of Whigham, 22 Broad Street, Whigham, Georgia

Six \$100 & Tre saving above Five paid of & Savi sonvil on 'I late sa Dur pressid affecte

ther Exclinflu-lets, week

refer

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Lesli which many to the for in ocka harge

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Extravagant Uncle

ernment undertakings before the people will ever consent to any radical encroachment of the government upon private enterprises. The cost to the Federal Government of maintaining its printing cost of another half million less than the gov

to be done by the government printing office.
One commercial printing establishment had already prepared its bid, and later this was

Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

SPECIAL CIRCULARS OF INFORMATION

(Continued from page 116)

New York, January 28, 1915.

THE Government way is the most ex- found to be less by \$10,000 on a \$36,000 pensive way. Advocates of government job than the bill actually rendered by the

establishment at Washington approximately stand this sort of waste. Apropos the rail-able printer, it has been estimated, could stand this sort of waste. Apropos the rail-road situation and the insufficient advance establishment at Washington approximates machinery of the one built in the private ernment is paying and still clear for himself the advice to the railroads to save their between a quarter and a half million heads by more economical management, it should be said that the Federal Govern-An example of the high cost of govern- ment operates the Panama Railroad, and the parcel post. The Post Office Department at first advertised for bids on the world. If reasoning from analogy is valid, one of the surest ways to exchange work, but this was recalled on discount. ment printing was the printing of the in- the rates are the highest railroad rates in work, but this was recalled on discovering that the law made it necessary for the work time have less efficient service, would be to turn the railroads over to the Govern-

Our Wonderful Mail Expansion

THE development of the mail service new companies claim. A widow should put her money in gilt-edged securities, not in those that involve speculative risks. Any of the bankers that advertise investment bonds will be only too glad to answer in-quiries concerning them, but reliable ones will never promise an extraordinary profit. If they did, they would not be reliable. coincident with the expansion of railroads, has been one of the marvels of the last half century. At intervals along its splendid highways, the Roman Empire had posts placed where carriers were kept in readiness to bear dispatches, but the posts of ancient times were never used for private correspondence. In the twelfth century the University of Paris, which had students from all the civilized nations, em-Readers who are interested in informing themselves regarding the New York Stock Exchange, its methods and controlling influences, and who desire to secure booklets, circulars of information, daily and weekly market letters and information in reference to particular investments in stock, bonds or mortgages, should scrutinize the announcements by advertisers on the financial pages, offering to send, without charge, information compiled with care and often at much expense. Readers should feel free to send a letter or a postal card for any information they may desire from the following sources:

A weekly market review, with an "Investor's ployed private foot runners to carry letters for its members to all parts of Europe. The American colonies early instituted postal systems, but in 1762 the best this service afforded was a monthly post between New York and Boston. Previous to 1845 the postal rate on letters in the United States varied from six cents for a distance of thirty miles to twenty-five cents for over four hundred miles. The displacement of the lumbering stage coach by the express train has made possible a swift and sure delivery of letters for any distance for the insignificant sum of two cents. The intro-A weekly market review, with an "Investor's Guide," of 260 pages, can be had free by writing to L. R. Latrobe & Co., 111 Brondway. New York. A free booklet describing 7°, first mortgage loans, ranging from \$300 to \$10,000, can be had by writing to Aurelius-Swanson Co., 28 State Nat. Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Six per cent guaranteed certificates in sums of \$100 upward are issued by the Salt Lake Security & Trust Co., United States Depository for postal savings, at Salt Lake City, Utah. Write to the above trust company for its "Booklet L."

Five per cent on accounts from \$5 upward is duction of the first postal car marked a new era in postal development. At its passenger terminal in Chicago, the Chicago and Northwestern Railway recently erected a bronze tablet, suitably engraved and bearing a reproduction of the first postal car, to com memorate the inauguration of railway mail service in America, the first postal car being nove trust company for its pootset I. Five per cent on accounts from \$5 upward is aid on savings deposits by the United States Trust Savings Bank, corner Laura and Forsyth 8ts., Jack-onville, Fla. Write to the above for its free booklet I. "Banking by Mail." showing how to accumute savings, large and smail. run between Chicago and Clinton, Iowa, August 28, 1864. From this small beginning how marvelous has been the development of the railway mail service in the last fifty years. The Chicago and Northwestern to savings, large and small.

During all the decline in securities after the deression of 1907, real estate mortgages were lessfected than any other. For this reason, investorsre-putting part of their funds in real estate bonds.
W. Straus & Co., mortgage and bond bankers,
rans Bidg., Chicago, and I Wall Street, New
ork, have specially recommended their 6% first
ortgage bonds for many years to their customers,
rite to Straus & Co., for their "January Booklet
o, 601-A."

Grandpa Wilson's Baby

Leslie's Export Promotion Bureau Our President is mighty proud, For in his arms reposes
A dainty darling, sweet and small,
With hands like crumpled roses.
We, too, would love to hold it close
And cuddle it, and maybe
Implant a kiss upon the cheek
Of Grandpa Wilson's baby. many other fixed charges to be credited them before they are ready for sale, such

of the service.

e is so happy over it, His little new relation, His little new relation,
He wants to pass the cup of joy
Along to all creation.
New freedom and prosperity
Throughout the country may be
All owing in the years to come
To Grandpa Wilson's baby.

It's great to snuggle to your heart A teeny-weeny laddie, A precious bundle, soft and warm, And know you are his daddy. wakening however to the possibilities and he comforts of the American style shoe But oh! it's greater yet to feel When locks begin to gray be ou're grandpa to a dimpled de Like Grandpa Wilson's baby.

> Lo! politics and all their tricks Are for a time forgotten
> From Maine the ancient pine-tree state,
> To Georgia's fields of cotton. No matter what its party tiffs Or planks and platforms may be, The nation stands united now For Grandpa Wilson's baby.

MINNA IRVING

ownership will need to be able to point to a more economical record in present govstate Commerce Commission, coupled with Let the people think before they decide.

Certain-tees Asphalt Roofings (All grades and prices)
Slate Surfaced Shingles
Asphalt Felts
Deadening Felts
Tarred Felts
Building Papers

A real guarantee on roofing! A useless risk is to buy roofing not guaranteed by a responsible concern. When you buy our roofing you get the written guarantee of the world's largest manufacturers of root-ing and build-ing papers Roofings, like most people, prove their worth by the test of time Buy materials that last ertain-teed Insulating Papers
Wall Boards
Plastic Roofing Cement
Asphale Cement
Roof Coating
Metal Paints
Out-door Paints
Shingle Stains
Refuned Coal Tar
Tar Coating Roofing 1-ply guaranteed 5 years 2-ply guaranteed 10 years 3-ply guaranteed 15 years General Roofing Manufacturing Company World's largest manufacturers of Roofing and Building Papers

New York City Boston Chicago Pittsburgh Philadelphia Atlanta Cleveland.

St. Louis Cincinnati Kansas City Minneapolis San Francisco Seattle London Hamburg Hamburg

Wouldn't You Like to Own a Store Like This?

This is the Money Making Machine

Start in the Crispette Business for yourself.

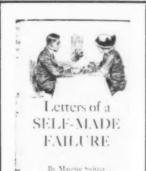
Come to See Me At My Expense

Every Nickel You Take in Nets You Almost Four Cents Profit

Send for Free Book W. Z. LONG, 1030 High St., Springfield, O.







Maurice Switzer's Letters of a Self-Made Failure

The "LETTERS OF A SELF-MADE FAILURE" ran serially for ten weeks in Leslie's and were quoted by more than 200 publications. If you sit in "the driver's seat" or merely plod along besule the wagon, whether you are a success or think yoursell a failure, you will find this book full of hope, help and the right kind of

inspiration.

If you believe that it is more important to know why ten
thousand fail rather than why one man succeeds, read
this book. The LETTERS are written in epigranmatic
style with a touch of irresistible humor, and they impart
a system of quaint philosophy that will appeal to everyone, regardless of age, sex or station.

Price \$1.00 Leslie-Judge Co. 225 Fifth Ave. New York City

the West Indies one sees in conspicuous laces this sign: "AMERICAN SHOES"

inued from page 110) which as apparent are excessive, there are

or instance as the long freight, lighterage, lockage, warehouse fees, longshoremen's harges, brokerage, cartage to railway tations, freight by train or pack mules,

nunicipal fees, internal revenues, and the

ke, so that the original cost of the shoe increased by anywhere from 200 to per cent. before it reaches the hands

the consumer. As a result, only the wello-do can wear imported shoes, while others ust content themselves with the home-ade article or go barefooted.

Our Latin-American friends are quickly

spite their great cost, and our exports in is line throughout these countries are

pidly growing, and will continue to do so

In all the larger

r many years to come. In all the larger ties of South and Central America as well

harges, brokerage, cartage

nd rivalry among the progressive merhants to obtain exclusive agencies for opular brands of foot wear from the States ndicates that a great future awaits our nanufacturers in these fields.

Good News Keeps Going

Good news is the safest and surest traveler there is.

The good news of the better service of Royal Typewriters reaches you, for instance.

Then you may not pass it on until the Royal has proven the good news to you.

But the good news keeps going. It's a fine thing to have so many friends.

We intend that the Royal shall hold them.

ROYAL TYPEWRITER COMPANY, Inc. Royal Typewriter Building, 360 Broadway, New York

DON'T SHOUT" th the MORLEY PHONE. DEAF

THE MORLEY CO., Dept. 767, Perry Bldg., Phila



WALLEY GEMS LOOK LIKE DIAMONDS Stand acid and fire diamond.
So hard they easily scratch
and WILL CUT GLASS Brilliancy guaranteed 25 years. Mounted in 14k selld gold diamond mountings. I before paying. Will send you any style are stud for examination—all charges prepaid. by in advance. Money refunded if not cry Write today for free catalog. (Il) 719 Walsin Bldg., Indiana

"THE LAW-TRAINED MAN" BLACKSTONE INSTITUTE 20-E Jackson Blv'd, Chicago, Ill.

GENTS-200% Profit



THOMAS SCRAPER CO. 9414 West St., Dayton, Ohic

WURLITZER

Payas You Wish Set in Solid Gold ROLD LACHMAN CO., Der 2 N. Michigan Ave., Ghica



Laugh! Prosperity is returning.

Judge

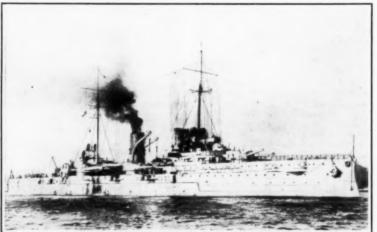
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News of the Time Told in Pictures



BRITISH AND GERMANS IN SEA BATTLE

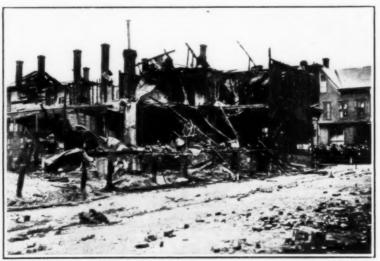
On January 24th a British battle cruiser squadron untered a German fleet in the North Sea and in encountered a German fleet in the North Sea and in a four-hour running engagement sunk the heavy cruiser Blücher and damaged two others, which escaped into the area protected by mines off Helgoland. It is sup-posed that the German fleet consisting of the Derflinger, Seyditz, Mothe and Blücher were out for another raid on the coast of England when they encountered Admiral Beatty's squadron composed of the Lion, Tiger, Prin-cess Royal, New Zealand and Indomitable. This was the first battle of the war where ships of the heaviest type were engaged on both sides. As in previous engagements the biggest guns won, though the Germans claimed to have sunk one British vessel. The British report the loss of only a few men. The photograph above shows a group of seamen on the Molike, and the portrait to the left is of Admiral Beatty, the rious British commander, who also distingu himself in an action off Helgoland on August 28th.



REAR ADMIRAL BEATTY

GERMAN CRUISER SUNK IN THE NORTH SEA FIGHT

The Blücker was a 15,000 ton heavy armored cruiser with a speed of 25 knots and her heaviest guns were 8.2 inch. The Tiger, the speediest of the British ships, was capable of 30 knots and carried 13.5 inch guns. The battle was fought while the ships were moving at top speed. The Blücker's crew numbered 885, of whom 123 are known to have been saved.



MILLION DOLLAR FIRE CHARGED TO ANARCHISTS

The plant of the John A. Roebling Wire Company at Trenton, N. J., was destroyed by fire January 18th, causing a loss of \$1,000,000. The police believe that the fire was started by an January 18th, causing a loss of \$1,000,000. The police believe that the fire was started by an anarchist, as Inalle Gabrelle, under arrest for trying to dynamite the company's electric light plant, had predicted that the place would be destroyed. The fire spread to neighboring property, and 14 residences were burned.

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German Doings in Nearly Conquered France

Three Looks Backward at the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71

Reproduced from the 1871 Files of "Leslie's Weekly."



PRUSSIA'S VICTORIOUS KING ENTERING VERSAILLES

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PRUSSIA'S VICTORIOUS KING ENTERING VERSAILLES

The German forces which invaded France invested Paris on September 15, 1870, but did not begin the regular bombardment of the French capital until January 5, 1871. The bombardment lasted until January 28, when the city capitulated and was occupied by German troops. In the meantime the suburbs and nearby towns, including Versailles, had been taken possession of by the Germans. On October 5, King William of Prussia made his entry into Versailles and took as his headquarters the famous grand palace of Louis XIV. The king was greeted by the troops stationed at that point with demonstrations of loyalty and rejoicing. Crown Prince Frederick, with his whole staff, rode to meet his father and the king cordially shook hands with him and the prince's officers. King William, while at the palace, was crowned Emperor of Germany, on January 18, 1871, which date marks the beginning of a new and remarkable era in German history.



JOLLY UHLANS ROUNDING UP THEIR BEEF SUPPLIES

The Prussian Uhlans, who traveled in light marching order, moved rapidly and went long distances away from the commissary base, were obliged often to "live on the country" and to forage for food. The picture shows a party of them in excellent luck, having come upon a

French farmer's small herd of cattle, which they at once proceeded to capture. The clown of the occasion bestrode an ox and the latter gave him a lively ride, while his comrades laughed and applauded. That evening the hungry troopers feasted on good beef.

A GERMAN SOLDIER'S KINDLY ACT.

A GERMAN SOLDIER'S KINDLY ACT.

During the fighting around Metz, a French soldier belonging to General Prossard's brigade was captured by the Germans. He was ordered taken to headquarters at Corny, but asked permission first to see his wife and children, who were living in that neighborhood. His request was granted, and also the wife was permitted to accompany her husband to Corny, But she was too weak to carry her younger child, a baby, so long a distance. Therefore a big Pomeranian soldier, who had been quartered near the prisoner's home and had become acquainted with the prisoner's children, volunteered to carry the infant. The latter went to the arms of the "enemy" willingly, and the curious procession then began its march. Several Prussian officers and soldiers who witnessed the scene were deeply affected, as they recalled their own families in the fatherland. In the present great war, as in that of 1870-71, many incidents have occurred of the better traits of human nature asserting themselves in spite of the butterness of the strife. Many cases have been reported of German soldiers sharing their rations with hungry women and children, at various points in Belgium and France, and wounded men of both sides, who have been made wounded men of leath sides, who have been made prisoners, have been given as good treatment in the hospitals of the capture as the latter's own wounded. Wounded Frenchmen and Germans lying on battlefields have sometimes fraternized and have tried to wheer and aid each other. Even soldiers in the trenches, on the fighting line have at times ceased hostilities, have exchanged compliments and gifts and have even paid social visits to the defenses of their enemies.



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